

White Teacher Says Best Choral Reading Is Done by Negroes

CHICAGO, Ill. — The best choral reading ever heard by May Hill Arbuthnot, associate professor at Western Reserve University, was done by a group of underfed, underprivileged Negro children in a public school at Cleveland.

Miss Arbuthnot made this statement Friday morning when she was principal speaker at a session of the Third Annual Conference on Reading for Teachers and School Officers of Elementary Schools, High Schools and Junior Colleges.

Tears in her eyes, she said, that "I heard their melodious, eager voices."

Held at the University of Chicago, the conference attracted hundreds of nationally prominent students and teachers, among whom was Miss Azalea E. Martin, supervisor of Elementary Teacher Training at Lincoln University of Missouri.

Miss Martin is using material obtained at the conference in her summer session classes at Lincoln (Mo.) University.

The rapidly declining percentage of illiteracy among Negroes is a tribute to the Negro teacher of reading, she said. "With such inspiring conferences as the one at the University of Chicago, we teachers come better prepared to teach the Negro child."

Racial Theories Are 'Bunk'

OCT 27 1940
Preachments Of
Hitler Scorned
By Professors

BERKELEY, Calif. — (ANP)—An interesting forum held last week at the University of California and participated in by two of the school's outstanding faculty members, debunked Nazi Adolph Hitler's pet theory of the racial superiority of the Nordic, classed by Hitler as the leader of the three divisions of the Caucasian race.

Dr. Robert H. Lowie, anthropologist professor at the university and the first speaker on the forum program which was devoted to a discussion of racial minorities declared:

Atlanta, Ga.

"Historical accidents such as migrations of peoples probably cause the difference between higher civilizations and backward peoples....The opportunity for the exchange of ideas is a large factor in the development of culture. Even in a people which has remained fairly pure, such as the Polynesians, the culture changes rapidly.

"The same people who make up the modern European nations were considered barbarians by the Romans in the time of Caesar—barbarians wholly incapable of higher civilization."

Dr. George M. Stratton, professor of psychology of the U. of C., the second speaker, said that California is particularly suited to the

study of racial prejudice because wave after wave of immigrants, of markedly strange appearance, language and customs have settled here. In a single lifetime it is possible to study here a successive antagonism against Chinese, Japanese, East Indians and Filipinos. He explained:

ECONOMICS CITED

"These waves of immigration and dislike have not, basically been caused by economics. Wages, hours and efficiency have served rather as particular marks against which to direct an otherwise strange distrust, felt toward the newcomers who were not of our kind. In those days the entire coast needed laborers and artisans; able men of our own race were welcome; those of another were not."

Racial Superiority The Bunk To FDR's Vice-President-Elect

By A. E. WHITE
WASHINGTON, (ANP) — John Nance Garner, who will be vice-president of these United States until the newly elected vice-president, Henry A. Wallace, is inducted into office in January, seems to be of little consequence to the administration which recently invited Mrs. Wallace to act as official hostess at a reception.

Which brings to mind an interview with Mr. Wallace, away back in the spring, when the then secretary of agriculture was considered a possibility as a presidential candidate. Although Mr. Wallace did not make that high mark, he grabbed off the one next to him. First, let me, who made this first interview, state for the benefit of those who do not know Mr. Wallace, he is one of the finest gentlemen in public life it has been my experience to meet. As different from "Cactus" Jack Garner, who also submitted to an interview, as the proverbial chalk and cheese difference.

Wallace Interviewed
In this interview Mr. Wallace, when asked his opinion on relief, declared, "There is not any necessity of governmental support for unemployed for ever", with the federal government being best suited for the administration of such relief as is necessary.

Mr. Wallace declared himself on slums and expressed himself as being highly in favor of the federal program of slum clearance.

Discussing the "white primary" in the South, which will come up in the house again during his term and possibly in the Senate where Mr. Wallace will be the presiding officer, in the form of the Geyer bill, Mr. Wallace will have an opportunity to guide the debated bill through the red tape legislation when it comes to his attention. In this case, Mr. Wallace expressed himself as favoring the procedure followed by the Department of Agriculture, where Negroes and whites were permitted to vote on questions relating to crops and the experiences had pointed to a successful prosecution of this moot point.

For Economic Betterment
"Speaking from an economic viewpoint, civic rights and understanding will take care of themselves when the economic situation is taken care of", said Mr. Wallace at that time.

The new vice-president has the

highest possible regard for Dr. George W. Carver of Tuskegee Institute and has often referred to him as the one who started Mr. Wallace in his career as a breeder of finer agricultural products.

At the same time, Mr. Wallace has frequently referred to his oft repeated arguments against racial superiority. His experiments in growing corn have shown that improvements can be made and are dependent upon the conditions under which the experiments are made. He is fond of the results obtained in these experiments and points to them as an indication that all references to racial superiority are the bunk.

Knows Race's Problems
The vice-president elect has often spoken before Negro audiences and is no stranger to their problems and conditions.

As a former member of his departmental staff, S. B. Bledsoe, of the department of information, said at that time, referring to Mr. Wallace, "He is one of the most sincere men I've ever met."

Mr. Wallace in his new position will have occasion and opportunity to befriend Negroes on many points and those who voted for him expect him to live up to his past record and be as outspoken in the future as he has in the past. With this in mind, Negroes feel more secure with the Iowan in the chair in the Senate than the unknown quantity from Texas, who has taken himself back to the wilds of his native state, where he sits and says nothing.

Child Frustration Breeds Race Hatred

New York Times
Columbia Scientist Asserts
Punishment of Baby May
Be Seed of War

DEC 22 1940
North American Newspaper Alliance
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—Spanking the baby may be the psychological seed of war.

Out of this and similar punishments are formed the repressed hatreds which find their outlet later in the race prejudice which is making a shambles of Europe in the hands of a clever manipulator, declares Dr. Montague Francis Ashley-Montagu, Columbia University anthropologist, in a report on the basis for race differences just made public by the William A. White Psychiatric Foundation here.

The aggressiveness which adults exhibit, Dr. Montagu says, "is originally produced during childhood by parents, teachers, nurses, or whoever else participates in the process of socializing the child. By depriving the infant of all those means of satisfaction which it seeks—the freedom to cry at will, to scream and shout, to stay up as late as one wishes, to be the thousand and one things that are forbidden—frustration upon frustration is piled up within the child. Such frustrations lead to resentment, fear, hatred and aggression.

"In childhood this aggressiveness is displayed in bad temper and in general naughtiness. Such conduct almost invariably results in further frustration—in punishment. At this stage the child finds itself in a state of severe conflict. Either he must control the expression of his aggressiveness or else suffer the punishment and loss of love which it provokes.

Conflicts Seek Expression

"Such conflicts are usually resolved by excluding the painful situation from consciousness and from direct motor expression—in short by the repression of one's aggressive energies. But the evidence renders it overwhelmingly certain that these energies are never to any extent destroyed. Being a part of the total organism they must, in one way or another, find expression. The ways are innumerable. Race hatred is merely one of them."

The original feeling of aggression is against the frustrators, Dr. Montagu says. But against them any expression of it must be repressed. The child depends on them for everything and can go only a short way in risking their displeasure. Besides, the moral background of the race dictates that they must be respected and obeyed.

"This aggressiveness which is more or less common to all human beings," Dr. Montagu says, "is not itself the cause of race prejudice,

but merely represents an effective energy which can be attached, among other things, to the notion that other groups are hateful, and may thus serve to keep such ideas supplied with the emotional force necessary to keep them going.

"Since the infliction of mental and even physical pain, as well as the frustration and depreciation of others, is involved in the process of race prejudice, and since much of the aggressiveness of the individual owes its existence to early experiences of the same sort, it is perhaps not difficult to understand why most people are so ready to participate in the exercise of race prejudice. By so doing they are able to find an object for their aggressiveness."

Says Few Avoid Race Prejudice

There are few individuals anywhere, he says, who have not shown race prejudice at some time, and most individuals are capable of being brought to a state of mind in which they are really glad of the opportunity of freely releasing their feelings against some group. When society lends its sanction to the attachment of such feelings to any group the free exercise of racial intolerance is enjoyed as a happy release for feelings.

Those tensions which must find an outlet, he comments, continue to be built up through life on the base of those laid down in early childhood.

It will do little good, Dr. Montagu says, to teach tolerance between peoples. Education, he says, "must be in the processes which lead to a completely integrated human being—humanity first and facts afterward. For of what use are facts unless they are intelligently understood and humanely used?"

Actually, he insists, all the data available show that the differences between races are very insignificant, especially in the mental and emotional fields.

Mobile, Ala. Press
December 30, 1940

Child's Preference Is Developed Early

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—(AP) American school children begin to form their racial and warlike preferences in the fourth grade.

This was shown by a study of 21 nationalities of children reported by Dr. H. Meltzer, psychological service center, St. Louis, to the American Association for the Advancement of Science today.

Between 1934 and 1939 in these tests Germany dropped from fourth or fifth in the children's estimation to twelfth place. Italy dropped from fifth or sixth to fourteenth. China rose from eighteenth to seventh.

Reasons given for the change against Germany were, Hitler, Nazism and treatment of the Jews.

Bishop Says Negro Must Be Superior

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Ill.
DEC 1 1940

GREENSBORO, N. C., Nov. 28.—(ANP)—"Whenever a minority group lives in the midst of a majority group and is in competition with that majority group, the only way that the minority group can get what belongs to it is to be superior to the average of the majority group", declared Bishop A. P. Shaw, of the Central jurisdiction of the Methodist church, at the Sunday vesper service at Bennett college here.

The bishop cited the case of the Jews. They have achieved more than their share of the world's goods by "sheer excellence—not by might, nor by fight," he said. Jews represent only three per cent of the population of America, yet they have three governors, three members of the supreme court, a member in the President's cabinet, and practical control of the retail trade in America. He added, too, "... yet they don't try to be anybody but Jews. They are Jews and they are proud of the fact." Following their example Bishop Shaw urged that the Negro "fall in love with his kind."

Medics Still Unable to Find Test for Race Designation

After American
Baltimore Post
CHICAGO—There is yet no known scientific test that will identify the racial background of a person, according to the current issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association which bases its assertion on the mathematical computation that in twenty generations every individual is the lineal descendant of more than a million forebears. In a discussion of "Mongolian Spots and Negro Tardity," the journal says that presence at birth of the spots alone (which resemble the black and blue marks of the skin after a contusion) "cannot be considered to prove the presence Negro blood in any immediate sense."

RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS- 1940 MENTAL

Intelligence Rate Same For Negro As White Pupils

CHICAGO (ANP)—Proof that high intelligence quotients occur as frequently in Negro as in white children was shown here last week in a survey made by Dr. Paul Witty, professor of education at Northwestern University, and Dr. Martin Jenkins.

In their study of 8,400 Negro children in Chicago public schools between the grades three and seven, Drs. Witty and Martin found that a total of 103 students had I. Q. ratings above 120, and 29 of them rating above 140.

Exactly as is found in white children of superior mental ability, Negro children of above average intelligence were found to be healthier and more sound physically than those of lesser capabilities. The gifted child was 2.1 inches in height and 5.3 pounds in weight above the norms for his chronological age.

Downingtown Boy Tested at Temple

DOWNINGTOWN, Pa.—An experiment in remedial reading instruction is now in its second phase at the Downingtown Industrial School.

The case involves a boy who entered the eighth grade in September and who, although 17, was found to have a reading ability no higher than that of a second grade pupil.

Upon entrance at Downingtown the boy was placed in a remedial reading course under Mrs. Virginia L. Waring. Recently he was taken by Mrs. Waring to the reading clinic at Temple University where he was given a comprehensive diagnosis by Miss Ethel E. Smith, director.

Miss Smith submitted a seven-page report of her findings, with recommendations for instruction in all methods and materials. The case is important, since so many students at Downingtown are handicapped by reading disabilities.

Intelligence Rate Same For Negro White Pupils

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No Race More Intelligent Than Another

Differ From Each
Other On Average
Only Slightly

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—There is no scientific basis so far for the assumption of racial superiority or inferiority, the Rev. Dr. John M. Cooper, professor of anthropology at the Catholic University of America, told the fourth annual conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born here recently.

Dr. Cooper declared science has found no evidence that one race is more physically vigorous, intelligent or moral than another. He stressed that there is a great confusion in minds today between races, saying that nationality, language and culture have nothing to do with race.

"First as regards the comparative physical endowment of races, for comparative beauty no inference can be drawn. On racial vitality, as measured for instance by resistance to disease, again no conclusion can be drawn. The criterion of greater or less approximation to anthropoid physical characteristics also leads to no conclusion.

"For instance, the Negro is closer to the anthropoid than is the white man as regards prognathism and skin color, but the white man is closer to the anthropoid than is the Negro as regards hirsuteness, hair texture, and type of lip. Honors in this line appear pretty evenly divided.

"The evidence regarding comparative physical endowment of races," he went on, "appears likewise to permit no confident or even near-confident inference or conclusion as to superiority of any one race on the average to any other, Dr. Cooper declared.

"Comparative moral characteristics that are sometimes associated with this or that race can be at once eliminated from the discussion since genetics gives us no ground for holding that moral qualities are inherited. Little or nothing is known to science of comparative racial inheritance of emotional characters. As regards keenness of the senses, our experimental evidence suggests strongly that races differ from each other on the average only slightly, if at all."

FIND NEGRO, WHITE I. Q. RATES SAME

Proof that high intelligence quotients occur as frequently in Negro as in white children was shown here last week in a survey made by Dr. Paul Witty, professor of education at Northwestern University, and Dr. Martin Jenkins of Howard University.

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Nashville Tann Banner
March 21, 1940

Southern Society Of Psychology Convenes Today



Dr. Norman L. Munn (above), professor of psychology at Vanderbilt University and secretary-treasurer of the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology, announced the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the group, at New Orleans, today through Saturday, with Tulane University as host. The program for the sessions was arranged by Dr. Munn and Dr. Herbert Sanborn, professor of philosophy at Vanderbilt, and includes speakers from twenty colleges and universities throughout the South. Among the speakers from Nashville is Dr. Joseph E. Moore of Peabody College, who will discuss "A Comparison of White and Negro Children on a Simple Eye-Hand Coordination Test."

THAT there is no scientific basis for the frequently expressed assumption of racial inferiority or superiority is further established by intelligence tests given a number of youngsters picked from 8,400 colored children from the third to the eighth grades enrolled in seven Chicago schools. The test was conducted by Northwestern University professors and according to Time Magazine came out as follows:

29 were "gifted" (I.Q. 140 or above)—as many as would be found in an average group of 8,400 white children.
103 were "bright" (I.Q. 120 or above)—again par.
One girl got a "genius" rating (I.Q. 200).
Bright girls outnumbered boys 2½-to-1.

Only subject at which the Negroes were not so smart as white children was arithmetic.
Concluded Professor Witty: "It is singular that the gifted Negro child has heretofore been considered an anomaly. The survey gives evidence that we may discover large numbers of children of superior intelligence who are at present unrecognized. . . ."

Another authority to speak recently on this much discussed subject is the Rev. Dr. John M. Cooper, professor of anthropology at the Catholic University of America. He said that "science has found no evidence that one race is more physically virile, intelligent or moral than another," and that "race is a relatively large group of people, having certain common physical characteristics, such characteristics being the result of heredity."

White Professors Learn Something Of The Art Of Straightening Hair

By WILLIAM PICKENS
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.,

April 26—At the Southern Congress for Human Welfare here the other day, as I was seeking a seat down front, I noticed the puffed heads of two young white men following me interestedly. And as I was sitting, one of them said: "Have I not seen you somewhere?"

"My name is Pickens," said I.
"Oh, Dr. Pickens. We are from Oklahoma university. We saw you there a few weeks ago. How we enjoyed . . . etc."

Then as a Negro chorus marched in to sing, these young men, feeling entirely confidential with me, and knowing that my skin is tough, began to ask me about something which had been puzzling them all of their "segregated" lives:

"Why," they asked, "is the hair of the colored women so different from the hair of Colored men? Your girls and women have long, well-groomed, black hair, always straight."

And, believe it or not, these two young white members of a college staff (and God knows how many others) thought that the Negro women's hair was naturally that way, that it grew that way; and then seeing the men's hair, all short and frizzly, thought the men's hair grew not only frizzly but also scarce and short.

I had to explain: "The men go to the barbershop, go there regularly, oftener than you do, for they do not like to have much of the frizzly hair on their heads. It is too hard to manage. They do not need, therefore, to go to the hair dresser, as the women do, who want long hair, for decorations, just as the white women want longer hair than the white men wear."

I continued: "But these Race women are doing exactly what the ancient Egyptian women did 3,000 years ago: treating, straightening out, managing their hair. Only, 3,000 years ago, the Egyptian men, who also wanted longer hair, did the same thing. The Egyptians (according to Herodotus, who looked them in the face, not according to H. C. Wells, who never saw them) were

black skinned and 'frizzly-haired' just like many of our Negroes of today.

"The metals, which they heated to treat their hair have been found in their tombs. Even these colored women in the chorus there do not know that. They think that Madam Walker invented the process, when she merely re-invented it."

The white professors were astonished but enlightened: "Wonder why we never thought of that. We always thought most colored men's hair grew scant and kinky, while most colored women, even the black ones, had a different sort of hair. Funny."

"Have you noticed," I asked, "in your history books, the pictures of the ancient Egyptians? Their hair was evidently coarse, and they could cut it into patterns that often made it look like helmets, and with an even line around the back of the neck."

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
October 28, 1940

Letters

Race Question

Editor The Telegraph:

I have read with much interest your column in the Macon Telegraph discussing the statement made by Henry Wallace in Chicago to the effect that racial status neither makes nor breaks.

In your article you pointed out clearly that all Negroes are not of the same type. In other words there are individual differences within the Negro race just as there are within any race. Some are efficient, lazy, and dishonest. Yet, whites have a tendency to "lump" all Negroes together and place them all in the same class.

It is true also not only that some Negroes are far superior to other Negroes just as some whites are far superior to other whites, but also that some Negroes are far superior to some whites in intellect, intelligence and ability. Undoubtedly, it is true that the white group is superior to the Negro group—not because it has been proved that it is innately superior but by virtue of superior environment.

In fact, sociologists agree that there is no such thing as "race." There has been so much intermixture between all groups that "race" is a sociological term rather

than a physiological term. Within the so-called white race in America are many with Negro blood coursing through their veins and among the so-called "Negro" group are many who are more Caucasian than Negroid.

But coming back to the original assertion of Wallace and to your conclusion that Mr. Wallace would have done better to stand by his guns—that race has nothing to do with achievement or the lack of it.

I agree with you that race has nothing to do with achievement if you will limit it to certain fields or if you define achievement in a narrow sense. If you limit it to fine work in the skilled trades, or in fact to any motor skill, I agree in part. In games against major league stars, he has shown great ability. But greater achievements would be his because of the recognition if he were admitted to the Major Leagues.

Multiply this by thousands and you have a picture of the South where thousands of Negro boys on Negro teams can kick, run, block, and tackle with the best of the Caucasian, but lack of opportunity dims their achievement. The fact is that achievement to get its full value must be recognized and too often is it true that the accomplishments and abilities of the Negro are denied recognition.

I admit that achievements of a scientific nature cannot be denied. Eventually they must be recognized. But what of the achievements in the literary, political, military, business, athletic, and musical worlds.

I tell you, Mr. Anderson, racial status allows one to go only so far—then, he must stop. This stopping place for the Negro is far short of his capacity.
Macon.
J. T. COLLIER

"SCIENTIFIC" LIES

The most vicious lies circulated about Negroes are those which come from so-called scientific sources. Every so often some "expert" releases a lie which is the more readily believed because the "expert" is known as "Doctor" or "Professor."

The latest sample of this vicious propaganda comes from "Social Hygiene," a bulletin issued by the Social Hygiene Committee, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, and is written by Dr. Emily Dunning Barringer.

Discussing "Gonorrhea in the Female," Dr. Barringer spreads this lie:

"Gonorrhea in the female is found in every race in the world. Some races are apparently more susceptible, as for instance Negroes, but the reason for this may largely be due to the presumably greater promiscuity of the black race."

What evidence is there that Negroes are more susceptible to this disease than other people?

Dr. Barringer says they are "apparently" more susceptible, which is rather unscientific talk. For that matter, the earth is "apparently" flat, and yet we know it is not.

Dr. Barringer "presumes" that the black race is more promiscuous than other peoples, but again there is no proof.

We have a right to expect proof in the case of such sweeping statements, and if the person making them has no proof, then he or she should keep silent and not circulate such a lie.

How is it possible to prove either of these statements?

Nevertheless, so-called scientists are continually making them about the Negro and succeeding in getting them in print, where they can be read by uncritical millions.

How can such agencies expect the help of Negroes, in the purchase of Christmas Seals for instance, when they permit such canards to be circulated?

No Superior Race, Says Jewish Speaker

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga.—(S N S) There is no superior or inferior race declared Rabbi Ferdinand Isserman, of St. Louis, in an address Friday to an institute of Human Relations, sponsored by the Georgia State College for Women.

"The modern idea of racial differences contradicts the teachings of both the Jews and the Christians when it proclaims the superiority of any one race," Rabbi Isserman added.

In stating that there is no superior or inferior race, the speaker continued by saying races are either backward or forward and the history of the world has shown many instances of people who have gone from one to the other.

"There are no pure races in the world. What we call 'Semitic' and 'Aryan' races are language groups, not races. If races were superior and inferior then there could be no truth in the Jewish and Christian teachings, for one cannot feel fellowship with an inferior," he concluded.

"Race," The Last Great Superstition

By WILLIAM PICKENS For ANP

Last September, a friend, who is a laboratory expert in the University of Hawaii, at Honolulu, sent me the following, quoted from "The Pigments and Color of Living Human Skin," by E. A. Edwards, American Journal of Anatomy, July 15, 1939, page 1:

"Our studies confirm the idea that the colored races owe their characteristic colors only to variations in the amount of melanin (pigment) present. No pigments other than those found in the whites are encountered in the dark races, and the general plan of the pigment distribution is identical in the two groups."

And to the quotation my friend added, what ought to be a sufficient commentary: "So what!" body; most of it in places like the scrotum, the knee caps, elbow joints, etc.; and more when they subject themselves to the sun when they live in the shade.

There have been many superstitions like this superstition of "race"; witchcraft, sorcery, devilry, spirits, and other misapplications of the "supernatural." Men once explained the movements of the river by assigning it a "soul"; but now we know that Old Man River just runs, naturally, downhill by the pull of gravitation and its own fluidity. Once when a person had a fit or "spell," they knew that he had a cavorting devil in him, and they tried piously to beat and kick the devil out of him. But now we know that such a one is sick, nervously sick, and we give him care and hospitalization. Now if we die, if our crops fail, and our cattle perish of the plague, we look for the natural cause and not for the whimsical witch. Race and nation, class and clan, have somewhat flourished on the superstition that peoples are very different, almost mystically different. Color variations, slight anatomical varieties, skull shapes and culture patterns—all these phenomena have abetted the superstition of fundamental racial difference.

Naturally there grew up the

idea of inferior and superior; and you can notice that those who have the social advantage at any given time in history, were always the "superiors"; six thousand years ago black-skinned, wooly-haired Egyptians were superior to every other people in the world—in their own opinion and perhaps in the opinions of the "inferiors." Thence the easy rationalization: That if there is a difference or a variation of any sort between the supposedly superior and the supposedly inferior, the difference must show the superiority of the superior: if the inferior can outrun or out-box the superior, it is because the said inferior is more "animal-like," that is, because he is inferior. If the inferior is darker, it is germane to his inferiority, in this rationalization. Of course, if the strong were dark and the weak light, at any given time, it would prove that the lack of sufficient pigment were the sum of all weaknesses. If Negroes in this age take tuberculosis a bit faster than whites, it proves that they are inferior to whites; but, in the same rationalization, if the whites take influenza and die faster from it, as they did in 1919, "it proves," as a Maryland white woman actually asserted at the time, "that the Negroes are not human like us!" Once the assumption of superiority is set up, all other things must be rationalized to fit it.

This same friend, who had heard me discuss skin pigment, had also heard me discuss the easy generalizations about superior and inferior races, and has just sent me another item (February, 1940):

Quoting from the American Journal of Physical Anthropology—in an article about a certain muscle of the outer abdomen—wherein Beaton and Anson, of the Northwestern university medical school, gave the plain facts, and then drew their own amazing, and amusing conclusion:

"In the opinion of these writers the muscle in these three mammalian groups is in each an independently muscle mass, and the pyramidalis of man is a new muscle, progressively appearing in the higher primates and reaching its highest development in the human species."

So: here is a muscle that begins its development in the lower primates, and becomes a bigger and better muscle, the higher the animal, until it reaches its best development in the abdomen of

man himself, showing that this muscle represents progress (?) towards man, towards manhood. So far, so good; but still there is one fly in the ointment, which these scientific gentlemen must take out; for the black race has the white race, who is writing this anthropological article. Therefore these professors must show that this muscle, which represents progress, from the weakest monkeys on through the chimpanzees, gorillas, and whatnot, utterly fails as an index of "progress" when it hits man himself. And, so, after stating the facts, as above, they go on to rationalize:

"There are, of course, obvious ethnic objections to this belief (that the better the pyramidalis, the higher the animal), since the muscle is more constant in the black and yellow races than in the white."

Get that, Reader! Note that "of course" and those "ethnic objections." Old Pyramidalis ceases to be an index of superiority when it has the impudence to show up better in black than in white human "races." If it had been discovered that there was more gray matter on the brain in black skulls than on the brain in white skulls, then gray matter would be spoken of as an index of idiocy!

"Race" is a superstition, but it is a tough superstition; for it is a pet superstition of even the super-intelligent professors.

CLAIMS RACISM LACKS SUPPORT OF SCIENCE

Daily World Catholic Professor Hits Racial Theories

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—There is no scientific basis so far as the assumption of racial inferiority or superiority, the Rev. Dr. John M. Cooper, professor of anthropology at the Catholic University of America, told the fourth annual conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born here this week.

Dr. Cooper declared science has found no evidence that one race is more physically virile, intelligent or moral than another. He stressed that there is great confusion in minds today among races, saying that nationality, language and culture have nothing to do with race.

He defined race as "a relatively large group of people, having certain common physical characteristics being the result of heredity."

"First as regards the comparative physical endowment of races. For comparative beauty no inference can be drawn. On racial vitality, as measured for instance by resistance to disease, again no conclusion can be drawn. The criterion of greater or less approximation to anthropoid physical characteristics also leads to no conclusion. For instance, the Negro is closer to the anthropoid than is the white man as regards prognathism and skin color, but the white man is closer to the anthropoid than is the Negro as regards hirsuteness, hair texture and type of lip. Honors in this line appear pretty evenly divided.

"The evidence regarding comparative physical endowment of races," he went on, "appears likewise to permit no confident or even near-confident inference or conclusion as to superiority of any one race on the average to any other."

BASIC QUESTION

"Comparative moral characteristics that are associated with this or that race can be at once eliminated from the discussion since genetics gives us no ground for holding that moral qualities are inherited. Little or nothing is known to science of comparative racial inheritance of emotional characters. As regards keenness of the senses, our experimental evidence suggests strongly that races differ from each other on the average only slightly, if at all."

"There remains the basic question of comparative racial intelligence. Most evidence bearing on the problem may be summed up under three headings: cultural achievement, incidence of genius results of intelligence testing.

"Most anthropologist," Doctor Cooper declared, "would be inclined towards the view that inasmuch as races differ physically there may well be some psychic differences. They would be very anxious to discover what such psychic differences might be, but to date all efforts to determine them have been of no avail. Should we ever succeed in ferreting out these differences, if such differences exist, we have no means of foretelling just what races or sub-types would be found superior or inferior to other races or sub-types. But there is no possible way in the present state of our evidence of arriving even at plausible conjecture."

Fordham Professor Exposes Racial Myth

SEP 28 1940

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The legendary curse on Negroes through Noe's disrespectful son Cham, is explained away in a scholarly article entitled "Collapse of the Canard of Cham," by Dr. Harry McNeill of Fordham University in the September Interracial Review. According to the popular tale, the dark skin of Negroes and other alleged disadvantages are due to the malediction by Noe.

be untraditional and ungrounded in fact. It is nowhere discoverable in the Fathers of the Church or in the medieval theologians and first makes its appearance in a Protestant writer of the 17th century named Hannemann he finds. Moreover, most specialists in racial origins are agreed that pure Negroes are not descendants of Cham and that certain white groups definitely are.

Summarizing the arguments against the canard of a curse on Negroes through a common ancestor Cham, Dr. McNeill states:

"Most ethnologists today agree that African natives represent not one but several very clearly distinct races. Accordingly common descent from Cham seems ruled out. Moreover, certain peoples, such as the Berbers of North Africa, commonly held to be Chamitic in origin are non-Negroid. Finally, prevailing opinions definitely exclude all pure Negroes from Chamitic origin!

"From the viewpoint of exegesis of the Bible text: it will be recalled that strictly, the curse was laid upon only one son of Cham, namely, Chanaan. According to Father Perbal, the prophecy of Noe was fulfilled by Josue who defeated the Chanaanites and reduced most of them to slavery. That seemed to be the end of the matter and ample punishment for what was after all far from a heinous crime on the part of their ancestor's father.

Finally, theologians have much to say about original sin and its universal consequences, but never have they made a case for any perpetual malediction afflicting a great portion of humanity. Furthermore, serious authorities among

them affirm that if the true deities are the battle front of calumny words. We must so live and act that the canard of a curse on Negroes do not seem to be simply identical with them! were subject to long a building is not torn down a permanent curse, the Sacrifice of Calvary abolished it. In other words, we can preach against it. But actions speak louder than words. One of

RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS- 1940 PHYSICAL

DATA ON NEGROES HELD NEGLECTED

Home
**Revival of Laboratory Study
Needed, Howard Educator
Tells Anthropologists**

5-5-40
The revival of laboratory study of the physical characteristics of the Negro, including the study of intermarriage with other races, was suggested yesterday by Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Associate Professor of Anatomy at Howard University, before the closing session of the eleventh annual meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists at the American Museum of Natural History.

The worth of such information on a race comprising 13,000,000 persons, or approximately a tenth of the population of the United States, is readily apparent, he pointed out. Dr. Cobb, himself a Negro, outlined some of the classifications where detailed study is lacking.

There has been a sharp decline in such studies of the Negro in the last four years, he said, right at a time when government-organized drives on tuberculosis and venereal diseases—two categories contributing to a high death rate among the race—may be developing marked changes in birth and mortality tables.

Causes of the Decline

This study decline apparently has been due in part to the death of several anthropologists who had specialized in that field, he said, partly to an increase in the stringency of qualifications and partly to racial barriers at universities in areas where there are the most subjects for study. The opportunities for Negro students, who might be expected to be the most interested, thus are constricted.

Among the "things we ought to know" about the Negroes he listed the results of the program of tuberculosis and venereal disease control, the results of maternal and child welfare programs, whether the high birth rate among Negroes is due to physiological factors and whether the "white" or the "black" blood becomes dominant in cases of intermarriage.

T. D. Stewart of the United States Museum, reporting on recent finds of complete Indian skulls in Hope-

well mounds near Kansas City, Mo., and a detailed study of other skulls in the museum's collection said they indicate that the mound builders were closely related to more recent Indian tribes in Eastern North America.

Skull Surgery Practiced

Another paper presented by Dr. Stewart reported on the finding of an Indian skull on the Maryland side of the Potomac River near Mount Vernon, which showed a triangular hole with beveled edges, indicating that Indians who once lived near the national capital practiced skull-piercing surgery.

Primitive trepanning had not hitherto been known for this part of the continent, he said.

The early peoples of Virginia, popularly known as the "Mother of Presidents" and described by Gladstone as the area which "has produced more contemporary great men than any other piece of real estate on earth," were predominantly English and Scotch, Dr. R. Bennett Bean of the University of Virginia told the meeting.

Dr. Bean published a book in 1938 giving detailed statistics on the predominant racial strains which showed the English to have comprised 44.8 per cent of the population of the Tidewater countries, the Scotch 22.5, the Germans 10.9, the Welsh 10.7, the Irish 4.8 and the French 3.2. Origins were determined on the basis of names gleaned from old records. In recent years the percentage of English and Scotch has declined, while that of German, Welsh and Irish has increased, his study showed.

Other papers were presented by Dr. Marcus S. Goldstein of the University of Texas, who spoke of Texas Indian crania; Dr. Joseph B. Birdell of Harvard, who reported on the discovery of tribes with Tasmanoid characteristics along the northeastern coast of Australia, and Dr. G. D. Williams of Washington University, St. Louis, who gave figures based on studies made in Rio de Janeiro of immigrants, sons of immigrants and natives.

Says Race Can Stand More Heat than Whites

Courier
NEW YORK, June 13. (ANP)—Prof. D. B. Dill of the Harvard University Fatigue Laboratory last week told members of the American Industrial Hygiene Association meeting in this city that scientific tests showed the Negro had marked superiority over whites to stand heat and suggested they be stationed as soldiers in the tropics and used in tanks and submarines.

Race Consciousness

By WALTER R. CHIVERS
Professor of Sociology,
Morehouse College

RACE ACCORDING TO anthropology, is purely a physical term. A pure race must have a common heredity of physical traits. The sociologists recognizing that they must deal with race accept as a working definition, the racial divisions according to color—white, brown, yellow, black. The American Negro does not have common physical traits and has the "range of the rainbow" as a color scheme.

It is evident then that he is not a race, but a social group acting "as if" he were a race because of a fate over which he has no control. That is his social state as a descendant of slaves living in the society of descendants of masters. These descendants of masters have defined "the place" of the descendants of slaves in the American scheme of life. The racial group is really a defensive alliance. The blood ties are thin as the varieties of skin color and the lack of consistency in physical traits so obviously show.

MUST HAVE CONSISTENCY

Race consciousness of any effective strength must have either anthropological consistency or color uniformity as both as a basis. Because these are not characteristics of the so-called Negro group in America, the latter holds that development of effective race consciousness among the American racial group is highly doubtful.

The statement that the American Negro racial group is, in the main, a defensive alliance requires explanation. It means that Negroes have common woes of employment displacement, segregation, disfranchisement, et cetera. Their final loyalties will depend upon the intensity and strength of these irritants.

There is plenty of evidence to the effect that these disadvantages are not applied with equal force to all members of the Negro racial group and this is true in greater and greater degrees. For instance, it is quite noticeable that the growing trade consciousness of southern white merchants is making

them much more liberal in their objective classification of race. They accept the color idea of race for business purposes. Thus, they tend to give all people approaching whiteness in appearance the same treatment traditionally reserved for white patrons.

COLOR AN ISSUE

One of the writer's friends recently told him of an experience which he had when using his influence to get certain accommodations for Negro friends. The person in charge of the accommodations asked that he designate the skin color when making requests so that arrangements might be made which would not irritate white people present. If they could not tell by color there would be no friction.

Thus it is evident that a sizeable group of these so-called Negro people never experience the degree of inconvenience that comes daily to their kinspeople of color. Too much black makes a precipitate, does it not? They then cannot be expected to develop the racial "nationalism" necessary to the development of race consciousness.

Race consciousness would have to be developed on basis of color, and as this color becomes lighter, the effectiveness of race solidarity will be lessened. In other words, continued development of the American Negro physically and culturally into American types means that Negroes will become American conscious increasingly and Negro race conscious decreasingly.

Resistance To Fatigue Found Greater In Race

Daily World
NEW YORK, (ANP)—Describing the American Negro's potential value as a superior fighter in the hot interior of war tanks, or, or submarines, D. B. Dill, of Harvard University's Fatigue Laboratory, last week told the American Industrial Hygiene

association that scientific tests showed that Negro worked better in heat. His finding was that the Negro's capacity to stand heat indicated a "marked superiority."

The tests, made among Negro and white sharecroppers in Mississippi, showed that in fatiguing work continued to exhaustion, the maintaining body fluids better. Negro sweats less salt, thereby enabling the heart to beat less rapidly. The heartbeats, same for both white and colored at the start of the work, average 21 beats less per minute at the end of two hours for the Negroes. One shown by Negroes at the finish.

"Where white men are unable to withstand the rigors of hard physical labor in high temperatures whether in war or in peace, they may find their hands held up by their black brothers," Prof. Dill suggested.

"The prospects are that hundreds of thousands of American citizens will take their places in a defense army within the next few months. These men will have to do hard physical work," the professor predicted.

"A large fraction of our armed troops is stationed in the tropics, another and increasing large fraction must become adapted to the uncomfortable and at times very hot interiors of tanks or submarines," he said in closing.

Not To His Liking

A HARVARD scientist, Dr. D. B. Dill, tells the world that the negro can stand working in hot and humid weather better than can the white man. Dr. Dill, who is connected with Harvard's "Fatigue Laboratory," has conducted a number of tests to prove his point.

The experiments were conducted with negroes and white sharecroppers in Mississippi. The crucial experiment was a two-hour walk on a treadmill in which each man covered seven miles and climbed about 3,000 feet at a temperature of 87 degrees and a humidity of 80 per cent. During the test, the negroes lost less salt and water from their bodies in sweat than did the whites. The negroes did not get quite as hot as the whites as shown by body temperature readings, and in consequence did not come as near exhaustion as measured by the heart rate.

The professor was merely interpreting, in scientific terms, what every man, woman and child, black and white, in the South has known for decades. Anybody below the Mason and Dixon Line knows that a negro can stand more heat than a white, and likewise that a white person can stand more cold than a negro.

The interesting part of Dr. Dill's study, however, was the conclusion by scientists that national defense plans might well call for negro tank troops and negro submarine crews in view of the negro's ability to stand heat. Word from France is to the effect that the German tank crews have suffered horribly in their invasion. The broiling sun and the strain of battle have made the assault tanks "the hottest hole this side of hell," one correspondent tells us, with the temperature well above 100 degrees.

Under constant fire by machine guns, anti-tank guns, and the French 75's, the Germans have been forced to operate with every visor bolted shut, thus adding to their misery. At times, the heat has been so great and the fumes so heavy that the crew have "passed out." Many a tank has been seen rolling crazily across the countryside, with its crew unconscious.

In view of the conditions which a tank crew must undergo, and in view of Dr. Hill's experiments, as well as the practical observations of generations of Southern people, it would seem ideal to train the negro for this tank work. But it's still laughable to those who know, because it's so unworkable. It's unworkable because a far more vital factor — the mental factor — has not been taken into consideration. The last person in the world who wants to fight a war is the Southern negro. He may like to indulge in occasional cutting and shooting scrape of his own manufacture, but to be hauled off to fight somebody else's war over an issue which he knows nothing about, and cares less, will not be to his liking. To find himself cooped up in

a tank, where a man cannot make the use of his pedal extremities when the occasion demands, will be intolerable to him. If we expect to win a war by making tank soldiers out of our peace-loving negroes, then we had better surrender before we start, his ability to stand the heat and the humidity to the contrary notwithstanding.

Birmingham, Ala., News
June 14, 1940

Dirt Eaters

The practice of eating clay is not unknown in the South. It is done by poor and ignorant members of both the white and Negro races. Inevitably, where it is done the persons are lazy and lifeless, resembling hookworm victims if not actually being such.

Clay-eating is probably an abnormality. It is said by some to get its start when a hungry child playing around a clay bank discovers that the clay may have a certain tangy taste. When a bit of the clay is eaten, the pangs of hunger cease, temporarily, and thus a habit may develop.

There is probably no law against eating

There should be a law, however, to prevent a practice that is reported in *The Eufaula Tribune*. *The Tribune*, referring to an article that appeared in *The Columbus (Ga.) Tribune*, says that some merchants of Columbus are selling over the counter sacks of dried clay that have been treated with a little flavoring matter or something else to make the clay more palatable.

That any merchant would take advantage of a perverted taste such as clay-eating is abhorrent. The old idea that it is the sole business of a merchant to supply a demand without thought of the wisdom of the demand does not justify selling flavored clay to persons who know no better than to eat it.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
June 17, 1940

Those Who Eat Clay

THE EUFAULA TRIBUNE reports that its aged and esteemed neighbor, *The Columbus Enquirer*, has at last discovered that negroes eat clay. *The Tribune* thought that this was general knowledge, especially in the Chattahoochee Valley where, negroes say, "some of the sweetest dirt on earth is to be found."

"Interested, *The Tribune* examined one of these clay holes and found a soapstone formation, sweet in taste, devoid of sand or grit; rather slimy and easily masticated," continues the *Eufaula* paper. "It also noted that consumers of the clay resembled hookworm victims, lazy and lifeless."

"However, this paper is surprised to learn that enterprising merchants of Columbus are sacking the stuff and selling it over their counters. This dried clay 'has a whang to it,' a Columbus negress told an *Enquirer* reporter. Maybe

the merchants are adding a little 'ngredients' to create greater demand for the clay."

That there are clay eaters in and around Tuscaloosa, there is not the slightest doubt. Reliable persons tell us of their presence. We, however, cannot pose as an authority on the subject. We will leave it to some future Carl Carmer to pick up the thread, and write a Southern masterpiece thereon.

Article Blasts Ancient Racial Myth Based on Biblical Story

SEP 27 1940

NEW YORK. — (ANP). — The legendary curse on Negroes through Noe's disrespectful son, Cham, is explained away in a scholarly article entitled "Collapse of the Canard of Cham," by Dr. Harry McNeill of Fordham University in the September "Interracial Review."

According to the popular tale, the dark skin of Negroes and other alleged disadvantages are due to the malediction of Noe. Dr. McNeill shows the story to be untraditional and unfounded in fact.

It is nowhere discoverable in the Fathers of the Church or in the medieval theologians and first makes its appearance in a Protestant writer of the 17th century named Hannemann. However, most specialists in racial origins are agreed that pure Negroes are not descendants of Cham and that certain white groups definitely are.

Summarizing the arguments against the canard of a curse on Negroes through a common ancestor Cham, Dr. McNeill states:

"Most ethnologists today agree that African natives represent not one but several very clearly distinct races. Accordingly, common descent from Cham seems ruled out. Moreover, certain peoples, such as the Berbers of North Africa, commonly held to be Chamitic in origin, are non-Negroid. Finally, prevailing opinions definitely exclude all pure Negroes from Chamitic origin!"

"From the viewpoint of exegesis of the Bible text: it will be recalled that strictly, the curse was laid upon only one son of Cham, namely, Chanaan. According to Father Perbal, the prophecy of Noe was fulfilled by Josue who defeated the Chanaanites and reduced most of them to slavery. That seemed to be the end of the matter and ample punishment for what was after all far from a heinous crime on the part of their ancestor's father.

"Finally theologians have much to say about original sin and its universal consequences, but never have they made a case for any perpetual malediction afflicting a great portion of humanity. Furthermore, serious authorities among them affirm that if the true descendants of Chanaan (and Negroes do not see to be simply identical with them!) were subject to a permanent curse, the Sacrifice of Calvary abolished it. There the God-Man shed His Blood for all men who have equal claim to the fruits of Redemption from the consequences of sin, according to their cooperation with Grace.

"Of course, the most eloquent testimony to the true sense of the church on the status of the Negro in the light of revelation to be found in the encyclical pronouncements of the supreme pontiff now reigning. Here we have the living church proclaiming to the world the fulness of its age-old wisdom and divine guidance.

"Is it not tremendously significant that the very first encyclical of Pius XII singled out racism to condemn it as one of the two most vicious errors ravaging the world today? And what of the Holy Father's special paternal affection for the American Negro voiced in his encyclical to the hierarchy of the United States?"

Dr. McNeill concludes: "The campaign for interracial justice and charity waged by Christians must be fought on many fronts. One of them is the battle front of calumny which would place Negroes under a blight of God. A legend so long a building is not torn down overnight. We should give it the lie whenever we can. In other words, we can preach against it. But actions speak louder than words. We must so live and act that the canard of a curse on Negroes through a falsely alleged ancestor is buried under an avalanche of good deeds."

Crooks Debunks Racial Superiority Race Inferiority Claims Are Disbelled

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va. — "Negroid peoples are furthest from the ape-type of man when compared scientifically with people of the white and yellow races" said Dr. Kenneth B. M. Crooks, professor of biology of Hampton Institute, last week.

Dr. Crooks, who was speaking to the students and faculty of St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, stated that the idea of race inferiority held by some colored people is the result of pressure, is not justified, and should be vigorously resisted.

Hits Color Theory

Concerning body color, the speaker said: "The pale white and the black persons are furthest from the ape, our distant cousins who are usually yellow. Yet every Sunday, some of our group sing with deep religious feeling and admission of their inferiority, in the hymn, 'Wash Me and I Shall Be Whiter Than Snow.'"

"'Blood will tell' may be a pretty phrase," said Dr. Crooks, "but it does not find scientific support, as scientists have not yet been able to discover any differences in the three race groups. It is heredity that counts, not blood.

These and other facts, according to the biologist, seem to suggest that, if anything, the Negroid peoples are superior, but in a note of warning he added: "Inasmuch as two wrongs do not make a right, let us not decry any other racial group."

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS) —

"White skinned people merely have a lesser amount of black pigment in their skin, because the shift from the birthplace of their ancestors, where there is every reason to believe was Africa, to the cooler climes of Europe, gradually resulted in a decrease of the amount of melanin in their skin so that in the course of time this has become considerably reduced," says a pamphlet published by the Equality Magazine, 220 Fifth Ave. New York, entitled "Race and Other Kindred Delusions". The pamphlet is written by M. F. Ashley-Montague, who is Associate Professor of Anatomy at the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital in Philadelphia, Pa.

"The Negro is much better adapted to meet the demands of the conditions of intense sunlight to which his ancestors were born than the white man is. Is the one therefore inferior or superior to the other? . . . Is there any sense, then, in condemning an individual because of the color of his skin? Of course, there is none, and there can be none, from any possible point of view." The book merely points out the differences in man. The writer says, "even Negroes when educated in Western cultures, as in North America, owing to the cultural norms which are everywhere before them as standards, frequently come to consider that dark hair and white skin is to be preferred to black skin and kinky hair.

"If some of our racists would take the time, the trouble to visit their local zoo, and for a moment drop their air of superiority and take a dispassionate look at either one of these apes, they would find that the hair of these creatures is lank, their lips are thin, and that their body is profusely covered with hair. In these characteristics, the white man stands nearer the apes than does the Negro.

"The brain does not secrete cultural or intellectual power in the same way as the liver secretes bile.

One is not born with the ability to think brilliantly. Such an ability can be brought about only by the exposure of brain and nervous system to, and the education in, the proper conditions.

"There is no evidence that any people is either mentally superior or inferior to any other people in any way whatsoever. . . all that we know is that there exist considerable cultural differences between peoples, and that these cultural differences are readily to be explained upon purely historical grounds, and not upon any biological ones."

The pamphlet is one of the most outstanding ever written and the one in which one can understand the technical terms is unusual.

Anthropologist Says Racism Lacks Support of Science

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—There is no scientific basis so far for the assumption of racial inferiority or superiority, the Rev. Dr. John M. Cooper, professor of anthropology at the Catholic University of America, told the fourth annual conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born here last Sunday.

Dr. Cooper declared science has found no evidence that one race is more physically virile, intelligent or moral than another. He stressed that there is great confusion of minds today between races, saying that nationality, language and culture have nothing to do with race.

He defined race as "a relatively large group of people, having certain common physical characteristics, such characteristics being the result of heredity.

"First as regards the comparative physical endowment of races. For comparative beauty no inference can be drawn. On racial vitality, as measured for instance, by resistance to disease, again no

conclusion can be drawn. The criterion of greater or less approximation to anthropoid physical characteristics also leads to no conclusion. For instance, the Negro is closer to the anthropoid than is the white man as regards prognathism and skin color, but the white man is closer to the anthropoid than is the Negro as regards hirsuteness, hair texture and type of lip. Honors in this line appear pretty evenly divided.

"The evidence regarding comparative physical endowment of races," he went on, "appears likewise to permit no confident or even near-confident inference or conclusion as to superiority of any one race on the average to any other.

"Comparative moral characteristics that are sometime associated with this or that race can be at once eliminated from the discussion since genetics gives us no ground for holding that moral qualities are inherited. Little or nothing is known to science of comparative racial inheritance of emotional characters. As regards keenness of the senses, our experimental evidence suggests strongly that races differ from each other on the average only slightly, if at all.

"There remains the basic question of comparative racial intelligence. Most evidence bearing on the problem may be summed up under three headings; cultural achievement, incidence of genius results of intelligence testing.

"Most anthropologists," Dr. Cooper declared, "would be inclined towards the view that inasmuch as races differ physically there may well be some psychic differences. They would be very anxious to discover what such psychic differences might be, but to date all efforts to determine them have been of no avail. Should we ever succeed in ferreting out these differences, if such differences exist, we have no means of foretelling just what races or sub-types would be found superior or inferior to other races or sub-types. But there is no possible way in the present state of our evidence of arriving ever at plausible conjecture."

A Most Distressing Genealogical Study

"Foreigners in the Confederacy." If the title of a book designed to make the prospective reader stop, look and listen, then Prof. Ella Lonn, of Goucher College, has achieved the ideal. For foreigners in the Confederacy? Preposterous, you say. But here is Prof. Lonn, with the zeal of a Martin Dies and the thoroughness of a scholarly bloodhound filling 566 pages with names, dates and other irrefutable evidence to the effect that the Confederate armies were not as is popularly believed, composed almost exclusively of pure Anglo-Saxon stock!

In an earlier work "Desertion during the Civil War," Prof. Lonn shattered another popular conception when she proved that there were many instances in which Confederate soldiers deserted. Is nothing sacred? If she is planning a trilogy on popular conceptions she might do well to select as her third subject a refutation of the Confederate claim that "One Southerner can lick 10 Yankees."

Before endeavoring to refute Prof. Lonn's dark charge it is essential to inquire just what is "pure Anglo-Saxon stock?" Obviously none that has a drop of Irish, Welsh, Scotch, Danish, early British or Norman blood. But even if, like the Cabots and the Lowells, the Angles spoke only to Saxons and the Saxons spoke only to God, it is highly improbable that they could have escaped considerable infiltration after taking up residence in Britain. And, to go back a step farther, how pure were the Anglo-Saxons before they set foot on British soil? That is a problem that had best be left to the ethnologists.

We may conclude somewhat positively that if the Confederates were not pure Anglo-Saxons, neither were the Anglo-Saxons themselves. In a way, it is too bad that Prof. Lonn has revealed the hollowness of the claim, for there is no question about it that it afforded considerable prestige to the claimant. Just to mention only one case, there lived in Hanover County, Virginia, a farmer and his family, who prevailed over their neighbors merely by shouting at the top of their voices, "You'd better leave us alone. We're Angrywe Saxons, we are!" No one dared dispute with them and they had their way.

If your reviewer appears to wax a bit emotional over Prof. Lonn's book, it may be laid to a purely personal matter. For, having fondly imagined himself to be a Virginian, he suddenly discovers that, according to Prof. Lonn's definition, he bears the foreign taint. His grandfather, a Virginian for over 50 years and a Confederate sympathizer, was born in Ireland.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding, it must be admitted that Prof. Lonn has written an invaluable book in which she has described the large contributions made by Irish, Germans, French, Scotch and Jews, and even Norwegians, Swiss, Austrians, Mexicans and Poles, to the Lost Cause. Most astonishing of all, there were some Chinese. (Could they have been an Oriental branch of the Lees?) The foreign elements came largely from the cities—from Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans. There were whole companies of foreigners, chiefly Irish, German and French. There were distinguished foreigners in military and civil life and foreign soldiers of fortune. The Prince De Polignac, whose unpronounceable name was transformed by his men into the more familiar, and purer Anglo-Saxon, "Polecat," attained the rank of brigadier-general. Heros von Borcke, a German, won fame in the Army of Northern Virginia as chief of staff to Jeb Stuart. Henry M. ("Dr Livingstone, I pre-

sume") Stanley, an Englishman, for a time wore the gray, though he, for shame, ended in the Union ranks. And there was the young Irishman, John Mitchell, Jr., who, as he lay mortally wounded in Fort Sumter, exclaimed, "I die willingly for South Carolina, but oh! that it had been for Ireland!" Nor does Prof. Lonn fail to mention the Rev. Dr. Minnegerode, a German rector of St. Paul's Church in Richmond, which Lee and Davis attended.

"Few Confederate veterans," says Prof. Lonn, "entertained any doubt that the Civil War resulted as it did because the meager ranks of the Confederates, consisting of native-born sons, were overwhelmed by hordes of European-born Federal soldiers and European mercenaries. The facts may prove surprising." Yet farther on Prof. Lonn quotes statistics to the effect that "86.6 per cent of the foreign-born population of the United States inhabited the free States and that but 13.4 per cent were to be found in the slave States." Perhaps, after all, the Confederate veterans were not far wrong in their belief. Assuming that enlistments followed the same proportion there would have been some five foreigners in the Federal ranks to every one in the Confederate gray, an impressive superiority on the battlefield.

Hurled into Prof. Lonn's crucible, humble North Carolina comes off best. Her foreign strain was an inappreciable .33 per cent. If one persists in searching for that mythical being, the pure Anglo-Saxon, North Carolina would appear to be the most promising place in which to look. It is too bad that, in her otherwise excellent study, Prof. Lonn did not include among her foreigners those Confederates of Yankee blood who did their part gloriously for the South. Notable among them was John Slidell, a native of New York, whose kidnapping came near to bringing Great Britain into the war.

Most surprising of all is the disappearance of most of the foreigners after the war and the resurgence of the "Anglo-Saxons." Did the foreigners leave no descendants to carry on? Or did the rosters of the Daughters of the Confederacy cannot recall having seen the name of a Grabowski, an Oladowski, or a Szymanski. But, according to Prof. Lonn's research, any one of them would have a perfect right to be there.

While it is necessary to pay tribute to Prof. Lonn's very fine book, it must be confessed that it is rather disturbing. In fact we can think of nothing so upsetting since that dynamic volume of another professor, Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker, in which he charged that all Virginians are not the descendants of cavaliers.—Baltimore Evening Sun.

Baboon Boy

A white South African professor who claims the discovery of a now famous skeleton of an ape man, a cross between a human and an animal, now comes forth with another story. *Sp. American 4/6/40*

He has uncovered a man who lived until he was 12 years old with baboons and was reared by them.

The only trouble with this tale is that this so-called baboon boy is now 50 years old. The man who is said to have found him among the apes is now dead and there are no written records vouching for its truth.

If this baboon boy was an African Tarzan, how does it happen that the professor took thirty-eight years to find it out? *Baltimore, Md*

In view of this very tall story, we suggest that scientists look at the professor's skeleton again. It, too, may be fabricated.

Study Shows Both Races Think Alike

PETERSBURG, Va., April 19—Using a group of Virginia State college students as subjects, James A. Bayton, acting head of the extension department, has recently completed a study of social attitudes with reference to racial stereotypes which showed a situation of "a class of people within a race who do not consider themselves typical of that race."

Speaking before the eleventh annual meeting of the Eastern Psychological Association at Bayton, the only Race member of the entire program, said in effect that for the most part the Race students assigned the same adjectives to the white American, Jew, Negro, English, German, Italian, Japanese, Chinese, and Turk as did 100 Princeton men in a study by Katz and Braly.

BOY MUST WEAR HAT OR GIRL FACES DEATH

South Sea Tribal Law Requires Headgear Until Marriage

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (Science Service)—A South Sea island tribe which requires its young men to wear basket-shaped hats from the time of puberty until marriage, and forbids girls to see the boys without their hats on pain of death, was reported here by Dr. Douglas L. Oliver, Harvard anthropologist, returned from a two-year stay on tropical Bougainville of the Solo Islands.

Dr. Oliver obtained measurements of more than 2,000 native blacks in the jungle interior of Bougainville, anthropologically important as part of the mysterious ethnic "black spot" of Oceania. The extremely dark peoples of Bougainville and a few near-by islands are surrounded

by a people having very different physical characteristics, including lighter skin and an entirely different language base.

The largest series of physical measurements ever made in Melanesia, Dr. Oliver's data are expected to go far toward answering the question whether these Negro peoples are the descendants of the original inhabitants of Melanesia, going back thousands of years before the coming of the Austronesians, now found in the coastal districts.

For fifteen months Dr. Oliver and his wife lived in a grass hut in a village of the Siwai in the Bougainville jungle, thirty miles from the coastal mission station. As background for the intensive work here, the Olivers also traveled for four months through the 120-mile-long island, visiting each major division of the population of 50,000.

Near the Siwai villages, in the jungle, Dr. Oliver found stone monoliths, set up by human beings, hundreds, perhaps thousands of years ago, and so ancient that the ritual purpose has long since been forgotten. Natives believe they were set up by demons.

For twenty years, since the beginning of the British mandate, headhunting has been outlawed in Bougainville, and now the natives rely on elaborate sorcery ceremonies to accomplish the death of enemies, Dr. Oliver said.

Dr. Oliver obtained many examples of the highest art of the Siwai, the decoration of long spears and arrows with designs woven with fern fibers dyed yellow and red.

Siwai language, extremely complex and difficult, took the anthropologist ten months to learn, aided by young men of the tribe who had learned Pidgin English on coastal plantations. The Siwai are a farmer tribe, and pigs are an important basis of wealth and exchange, but on Bougainville, specially cooked food is the staple.

Negroes Better Suited for Tanks, Subs, Says Prof.

By RIENZI B. LEMUS

The Negro's place is in army tanks and Navy submarines because Negroes are superior to white men at working in summer high temperatures, according to findings made in Harvard's Fatigue Laboratories by Prof. D. B. Dill and associates of that university's faculty in Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Dill reported his findings to a recent joint meeting of the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons and the American Industrial Hygiene Association.

They were printed on June 15 in "Science News Letter," a highly favored publication among outstanding scientists, natural and social.

But whether the Dill studies and their results were behind the recent action of the House in side-tracking to the waste-basket a Senate amendment to some war legislation of Congress, added on by urging of weekly newspaper publishers, and purported to eliminate discrimination against the Negro in the country's armed forces is a question, a question that could probably be answered "maybe!"

Department Objects

It must be recalled that excuse of the House for eliminating that Senate "pro-Negro" amendment last week was that the War Department objected owing to no discrimination by it against any race or person, which in the light of Prof. Dill's conclusions could afford that department the occasion of saying that assignment of Negroes exclusively to hot tanks and hotter submarines was a matter of adaptability, and not an act of discrimination.

"The popular idea that the Negro can stand working in hot, humid weather better than the white man has apparently been proved by Prof. Dill's studies," the Science News Letter begins.

And "the immediate practical application of his findings, Prof. Dill suggests, is in connection with national defense plans."

So that Dr. Dill's studies gives birth to the suggestion that, "national defense plans might well call for Negro tank troops and Negro submarine crews."

Saved Olympics

After establishing that war and sport "are to some extent dependent phenomena, unpleasant as the implication may be," Prof. Dill goes on to cite the high correlation of the Finns, Germans, French, English, Japanese and Chinese as athletes and as warriors to reach the conclusion that "without the points scored by the Negroes in the last Olympic games the United States could not have won the field and track championships."

Thereby, as he sees it, this renders Negroes ideal for tank and submarine assignments, when war comes, or in preparation for war.

"Proof and explanation of the Negro's superior ability to do physical work, whether in industry, sports or war at high temperatures," the article continues, "was obtained from studies of Negro and white sharecroppers in Mississippi, near Brazos Bottom."

"Crucial experiment," he alleges, "was a two-hour walk on a treadmill in which each man covered seven miles and climbed about 3,000 feet at a temperature of 87 degrees and a humidity of about 80 per cent."

"During this test the Negroes lost less salt and water from their bodies in sweat, than the whites, did not get quite as hot as the whites as shown by body temperature readings, and in consequence did not come as near exhaustion as measured by the heart rate. At the end of two hours, the mean value for heart rate for 20 Negro sharecroppers was 152, while for the seven white sharecroppers it was 173."

The findings appear to have some merit respecting retaining of body salt in the light of a tale of how some cannibals declined to cook and eat my friend, George S. Schuyler, during an African trip because as soon as he saw Schuyler the old chief said: "Too salty; oh, tough!"

Prof. Dill, nevertheless, seems to find the white sharecropper fit only for fertilizer. It does not seem improbable though that he has rendered abortive the "lobby" maintained here to pester Congress and the War Department by a leading publisher.

Lanett, Ala. Times
July 17, 1940

Health and Beauty

YOUR LOOKS AND THE SUMMER SUN

It has been pointed out before in these columns that unwise and indiscriminate exposure to the rays of summer sun often results in great harm and suffering.

Some human beings seem to lack the capacity for asne reasoning. They have heard that sunshine is good for the health. There is also a fad for getting one's self tanned. And so at the first opportunity they proceed to expose, as much of their bodies as possible to the blistering rays of Old Sol. To their dismay the skin turns very red and unless they are extremely fortunate they are in for a very miserable time.

Fever often develops and nausea and vomiting comes on. The skin may pop out in a mass of blisters which are not easy to heal. The writer was called not long ago to see a patient who had spent the day before at the beach. She had remained in the water for two hours during the hottest part of a July day, and then laid in the sun in a backless bathing suit for perhaps an hour. The poor creature was piteous to behold. Her whole back and arms were covered with blisters of various sizes and shapes. Some were as large as the palm of the hand. Her sufferings were acute. The proper remedies were applied and she recovered from her sun spree, a sadder but wiser girl. Instead of acquiring the tan which she coveted she resembled a boiled lobster for a long time afterward.

Frequently and prolonged exposures to the rays of the sun dry out the natural oils of the skin, produce freckles and pigmented spots which are a blemish to beauty. Too much exposure to sunshine permanently coarsens and roughens the skin.

There is a skin disease known as psoriasis, which improves in summer due to the beneficial affects of the actinic ray of the sun. Acne, a very disagreeable skin condition which manifests itself

by a succession of pimples on the face, chest or the back of adolescent young men and women is helped by the sunshine.

The outdoors are generally conducive to health. For fresh air and a certain amount of exposure to sunshine promote the general well-being of the body. Vitamins are more readily absorbed in a sunny clime than in one that is foggy and murky.

If you examine the skin of a Negro under the microscope, you will observe a thick layer of black pigment in the true skin. This was put there by a wise creator to protect the inner delicate tissues against the destructive rays of the African sun. In the south where the Negro children live much in the sunshine they flourish if fed on plain wholesome food. In the north it is necessary to give Negro children, especially in the cities, cod liver oil to prevent rickets. The white child suffers less from insufficient sunshine because he lacks the pigments possessed by the negroes which prevents the small amount of the northern wintry sunshine from being absorbed into his system.

Like all good gifts from God, sunshine is a blessing: wrongly used it is productive of harm.

THIS GUFF ABOUT RACES

The basic German contention is that the German race is a super-race and that alone is fitted to rule the affairs of diverse mankind. That is unadulterated stupidity. The German people do not even constitute a race. The citizens of Germany belong to the same family of human beings who populate France, Spain, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Norway, Japan and Turkey to name only a few.

There are some racial distinctions which may be drawn if one has a fine anthropological ruler, but the plain fact is that all such divisions are based upon the assumption that physiological characteristics determine something of the inner man. That is a false assumption. It is so false that it deserves the highest contempt wherever found.

But the world today is faced with a stupendous physical struggle against the "German race." The scientific fact that there is no such race does not lessen the compulsion to fight against it when the rest of humanity is threatened. It is a German assumption that there is a German race instead of a scientific one. As long as the people who call themselves German persist in the delusion that they constitute a race, a "super-race" at that, then it is the duty of the rest of the diverse components of mankind to fight against that false supposition.

The true fact is that the German race constitutes only an evolutionary selection of things German. While the origin of the people who constitute the mythical "German race" is the same as that of all other peoples, members of the "German race" are a highly selected lot who might, in a meticulous sense, be properly set apart as a separate and distinct type of the homo sapiens. By a process of exclusion the German people have become a people of fantastic brutality, of unalleviated insensibility, of reprehensible criminality, of self-interested venality, of scurvy villainy, of imputative exprobatation, of execrable odium, of unqualified iniquity, of pampered corruption, of lubricious infamy, of vicious peccability, of depraved villainy, and of noxious rascality.

Thus they may be, after all, a true "race" set apart from the rest of humanity. At least we hope so.

Japanese Nordics?

If we recall with any accuracy at all the complicated and incredible nonsense that Adolf Hitler and his Nazis used to spout about true Aryan and Nordic types, we await with intense interest the explanations from Berlin about how the chosen people of Germany can afford to consort with the Japanese. The term "Aryan" and the word "Nordic" have covered a multitude of peoples, not to mention sins, but somehow or other we are having trouble figuring the Nordic strain in the Japanese. A German scholar these days, what with the twin spurs of necessity and Nazism roweling his sides, can do wonders along these lines, and we do not doubt that one such will shortly prove the kinship of Germans and Japanese. We just want to see it when it happens.

'Master Race' Adversely Affects SEP 29 1940

Cables from Berlin report the widespread distribution of leaflets urging Germans never to forget that they belong to the "master race" and warning them against fraternization with Poles.

It is significant that the Goebbels propaganda machine has found it necessary to broadcast such a warning. The mere fact leaflets of this character are being distributed suggests that not all Germans are happy over their role as members of the "master race." It suggests also that the campaign of hate against the conquered Poles has not wholly succeeded. Apparently many individual Germans have ignored the promptings of the regime and continue to treat Poles as fellow human beings, deserving of sympathy rather than hate, of friendship rather than brutal treatment.

After all, it was not so very long ago that the Nazi press was extolling the Poles and denouncing the Russians as the scum of the earth. Now Hitler's subjects are being told that the Russians are all right and the Poles are untouchables. This and similar changes of attitude toward neighboring peoples must bewilder thinking Germans. Many of them must realize, too, that the fuhrer's contempt for Poles is matched by his contempt for the masses of the German people. In "Mein Kampf" he justifies tricking and deceiving them if, in the opinion of the fuhrer, there is any advantage in doing so.

While Nazi propaganda thus cultivate the idea of the "master race" in relation to the inferior peoples who inhabit the world outside the Third Reich, it must be dawning on the great masses of Germans that they are only a master race abroad and not at home.—Washington Post.

EXPOSES ANCIENT RACIAL MYTH

New York—(C)—Why do some people have black skins and others not? The popular fable is that it is due to the malediction of Nee in his disrespectful son, Cham, and the latter's descendants. The tale is declared unfounded in fact by Dr. Harry McNeill of Fordham University in an appropriately entitled article, "Collapse of the Canard of Cham," which appears in September's Inter-

racial Review. Nowhere is the legend discoverable in the Fathers of the Church nor in the writings of the medieval theologians.

Besides as Dr. McNeill explains "Most ethnologists agree that African natives represent not one but several very clearly distinct races. Accordingly common descent from Cham is ruled out." Then too there are certain white groups such as the Berbers of North Africa who are definitely Chamatic in origin.

Naziism Gives Negro Plenty Company Now in the "Inferior" Race Groups

BERLIN (CNA)—The "inferior" Negro of the Angle-Saxon superiority cult will have to move over and make room for a batch of Nazi-designated "inferior" peoples, including not only the Jews, pet scapegoats of the Nazi racists, but the French, Belgians, Dutch and other peoples in Nazi territories in Europe.

This week the Nazi publication, *Neues Volk*, exhorted Germans to preserve racial "purity" even though conquests had brought them into contact with "inferior" peoples. "Each intimacy with a people of inferior race means sinning against the future of our own people," the periodical asserted.

It is expected that in the event of a Nazi victory over England, even the supercilious English, notorious throughout the colonial world for their superiority airs, will be listed among the "inferior" peoples by the new tingods of Naziland.